The Suffragist

5 CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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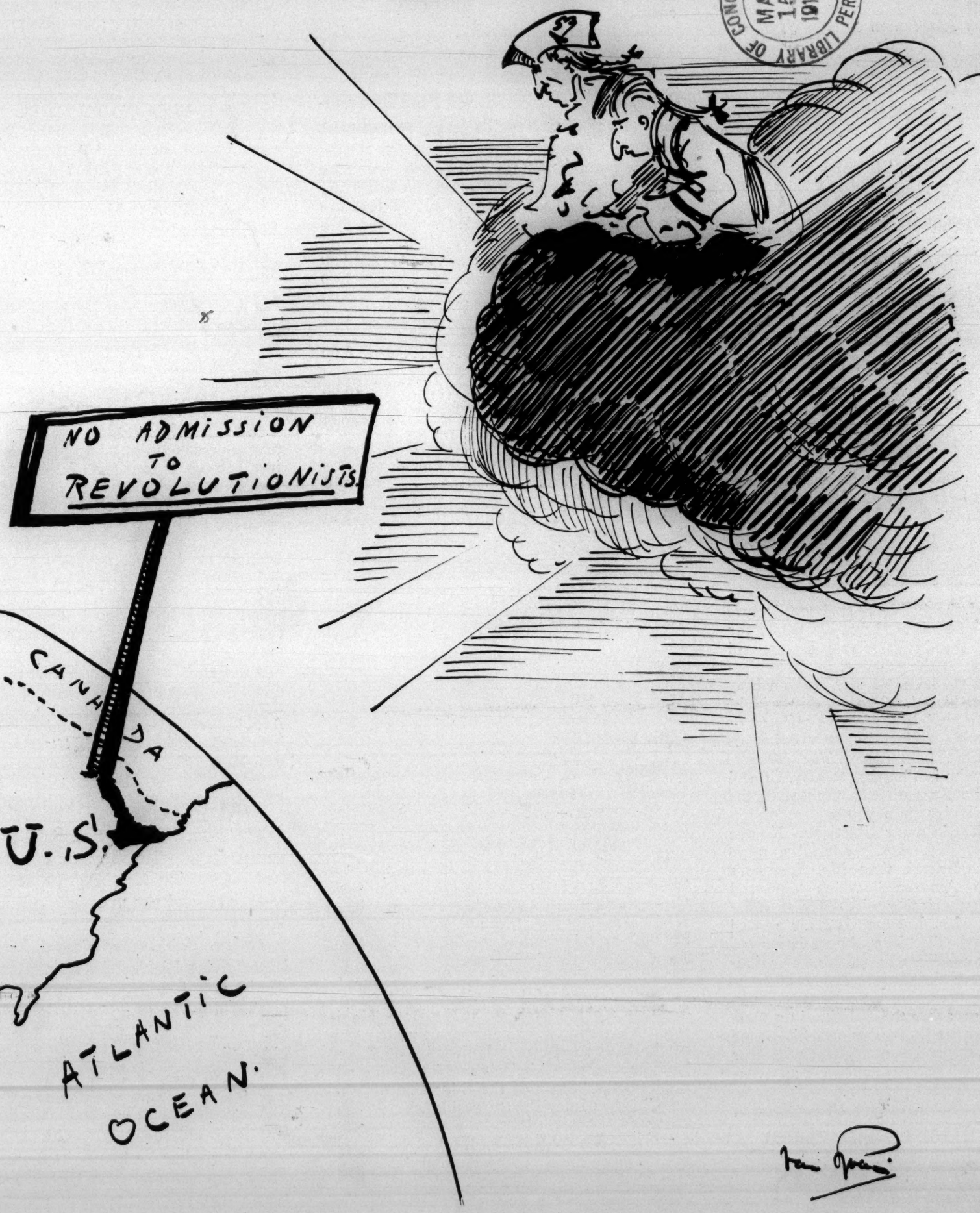

LaFayette to Von Steuben: "That would have kept us out, old boy."

NOTES OF THE WEEK

Situation in Congress.

Debate on the Suffrage Amendment was continued through Friday, March 6. An amendment proposing in effect to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment was offered by Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi. In the House, the Suffrage Amendment is still before the Judiciary Committee which as yet made no report upon it.

Mrs. Belmont and Senator Ashurst.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, a member of the Committee of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and President of the Political Equality Association of New York, sent a night-letter to Senator Ashurst on March 5th, urging him to postpone the final vote on the Suffrage Amendment in the Senate.

Series of Lenten Lectures.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman delivered a brilliant address at the Assembly Hall of Woodward & Lothrop, Thursday morning.

Program of the Week.

Sunday, March 15th.

Washington, D. C., Congressional Headquarters, 1420 F Street, N. W., 4 to 6:00 P. M.

Tea, followed by informal discussion.

Thursday, March 19th.

Washington, D. C., Drawing Room Meeting, residence of William Eno, 1771 N Street, N. W., 8:30 P. M. Speaker, Max Eastman.

Friday, March 20th.

Washington, D. C., Drawing Room Meeting, residence of Miss Martina Beall, 1148 17th Street, N. W., 8:30 P. M. Speaker, Miss Doris Stevens.

Max Eastman to Lecture.

The fifth of the brilliant suffrage lecture course, arranged by Mrs. John Jay White for the benefit of the Congressional Union, will be held at 8:30 in the evening, on Thursday, March 19th, at the home of Mr. William Eno, 1771 N Street, N. W. The speaker will be Mr. Max Eastman, late associate professor of logic at Columbia University, now editor of that unique little publication, *The Masses*. Mr. Eastman, who is a brother to Mrs. Crystal Benedict, of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, is a young man of extraordinary talent in many directions. No one of the younger poets has produced a more striking piece of work than Mr. Eastman's "Child of the Amazons," which appeared about a year ago, creating wide interest in the literary world. Mr. Eastman is critic as well as author, his book, "The Appreciation of Poetry," being considered a valuable contribution to American literature. As a suffrage speaker Mr. Eastman is exceptionally interesting. He approaches the question in a most original manner, and never allows his theme to slip into stereotyped lines. Those who hear Mr. Eastman on Thursday will have an evening of rare intellectual pleasure.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Propagandist and political work continues vigorously. Demands for Congressional Union speakers are coming in daily. Plans are being made to send experienced organizers into the campaign States to help bring them to victory. This requires money and plenty of it. Nothing is of greater importance to the Federal Amendment than the addition of all the campaign States into full political power.

Time comes on apace for the nation-wide demonstration. This requires tremendous organization and heavy expense. We need your practical support to help make this the most successful demonstration ever made in this country.

Will you do your share?

MARY MARIE LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

Contributions Toward $50.000 Fund for Securing Passage of Federal Suffrage Amendment.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed, receipts from the purely business departments of the Suffragist and Liteuature Committee not being included).

Mr. Marsden J. Perry (per Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont)	$500.00
Miss Helen Frances Shedd	1.00
Miss Elizabeth V. Gerry	5.00
Miss Mary Conkle	1.00
Mrs. Edna Stone (per Miss Doris Stevens)	5.00
Katharine B. Day (per Mrs. Thos. Hepburn)	10.00
The First Christian Church of Philadelphia	6.00
Mrs. John A. Cranston	5.00
Delaware Equal Suffrage Association	9.10
State Board of Agriculture, Delaware (per Miss Vernon)	20.00
Mrs. Annie Arniel	3.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr	5.00
Arden Equal Suffrage Association	5.70
Mrs. W. S. Quigley	.25
Rev. Irene Earll	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Fairlamb	.25
Miss Mary de Vou	.25
Miss Rachel Howland	2.00
Mrs. Frances Squire Potter	8.75
Mrs. J. H. Whitner	1.00
Sale of tickets	53.25
Membership fees	8.75
Total	$651.30
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$29,561.92
Total to March 9th, 1914	$30,213.22

NOTE.—In the February 28th issue, the item "Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government (collected) $28.00," should have read "Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page (collected) $28.00," as this sum was collected by Mrs. Page at a meeting in Boston.

A very successful meeting was held on Tuesday night, March 10, at the Dolly Madison. Miss Eliza Lord, for many years Dean of the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, gave a most scholarly and interesting address on the "Story of the Education of Woman." Miss Lucy Burns presided.

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Send in Your Pledges.

It is highly desirable that those intending to take part in the Washington demonstration on May 9th should send in their pledges to march at the earliest possible moment. Miss Lucy Burns is chairman of the procession, and she is anxious to know the number of marchers at an early date that arrangements may be made for every section. The delegates, who will gather in Washington from every Congressional district in the United States, will assemble early in the afternoon in the Belasco Theater. They will be joined outside the theater by the other sections of the procession, and the march from La Fayette Square to the Capitol will begin promptly at three o'clock. All who wish to march in this greatest of all suffrage processions, sign this card and send it to Miss Lucy Burns, 1420 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PLEDGE TO MARCH
in the
SUFFRAGE PROCESSION
From La Fayette Square to the
Capitol, Washington, D. C.
SATURDAY, MAY NINTH, 1914.

Name .....
Address .....
Section of Procession.....

The procession will form at 2 P. M. on Madison Square, in front of the Belasco Theater, and will start at 3 P. M.

Frances Squire Potter a New Member.

Last week we welcomed into membership Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools of Chicago. This week we welcome another distinguished Chicago woman who has just become a member of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Frances Squire Potter, author and lecturer. Mrs. Potter was for some years associate professor and full professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota. In 1909 she became extension lecturer of the College of Education in the University. Mrs. Potter was for a short time corresponding secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; she has served as chairman of the Literary and Library Extension Committee in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and has been prominent in the work of the Women's Trade Union League. As a lecturer on women's affairs, especially on industrial and political affairs, Mrs. Potter is well known throughout the country.

Suffrage Bill in Rhode Island.

Miss Emily K. Perry, of the Congressional Union, is spending some time in Rhode Island, organizing for the great demonstration of May 2d, and also to assist the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage party in its present active compaign. A bill now before the State Legislature giving Rhode Island women the Presidential vote is attracting much favorable attention in the State, and Miss Perry will assist the Woman Suffrage party in lobbying for the bill.

The Boy Guessed Right.

A capable woman has been named for a seventy-five-hundred-dollar position by Mayor Mitchel, of New York. Perhaps one reason so many men are averse to letting women vote is that they are qualifying so fast for the big jobs.—*Baltimore American.*

The Nation-Wide Demonstration.

May 2nd is seven days nearer than it was last week, and the greatest suffrage demonstration ever organized is now less than seven weeks ahead. Such a colossal undertaking calls for hard and unremitting labor on the part of women organizers, and it is gratifying to note with what energy and zeal women everywhere are throwing themselves into the work. The Congressional Union continues to put forth its strongest efforts in behalf of the demonstration. Since early in January, when the Union held its first meeting of the year, at the Washington home of Representative and Mrs. William Kent, of California, organizing work has been carried on without ceasing. A representative of the Union has now made a personal visit to nearly every State in the country in the interests of the demonstration.

The New England and Middle-Atlantic States were covered in a trip made by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., and Miss Alice Paul, members of the Executive Committee of the Union. The Middle West was covered in a fortnight's trip made by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, Press Chairman of the Congressional Union. The Southern States are being covered by Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, a Southerner by birth, who is one of the most active of the Congressional Union workers. Mrs. Brooke's trip is lasting over a month. Mrs. Emma Devoe, President of the National Council of Women Voters, is organizing the demonstrations in the far Western States, on behalf of the Union. It is hoped that every State will have been personally visited by the first of April, and that in each of them the demonstration will be well under way by that time.

Miss Mabel Vernon, one of the organizers of the Congressional Union, started this week on a protracted organizing trip, during which she will start plans for the demonstration on the 2nd in each State through which she passes. She went first to West Virginia, after which she will cover Mississippi, Louisiana, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Nevada.

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, left on March 10th for a tour of the northwestern part of the country, in order to organize the demonstrations in that section. On her trip she will cover Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. In each State she will confer with the President of the State Suffrage Association and other suffrage leaders, and by personal interviews and meetings, will endeavor to put on foot the largest possible demonstration in each State.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Great interest is being manifested in the universal demonstration in West Virginia, where Miss Vernon, one of the organizers of the Union, has spent several days this week in putting the demonstrations under way. Mrs. Hopkins, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, called recently at the Congressional Union Headquarters in Washington and stated that Parkersburg was planning a larger open-air rally on the 2nd, and asking for a speaker for the occasion from the Washington Headquarters, which was at once promised.

VERMONT.

Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck, one of the Boston members of the Congressional Union, has been arousing interest in the Nation-Wide Demonstration in the State of Vermont. She writes that Mrs. Mary Grace Canfield, Recording Secretary of the Vermont State Suffrage Association, is taking an active interest in the plan and is conferring with the State President, Mrs. Frances Rastall Wyman, about having the State Suffrage Convention meet on May 2nd in order to carry out the biggest demonstration possible on that date.

KENTUCKY.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Alice Paul, members of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, recently held a conference in New York with Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, President of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, concerning plans for a demonstration on May 2nd in Kentucky. Mrs. Breckenridge laid the matter before the Board of the Kentucky Association and now writes that Kentucky will co-operate in the universal demonstration, and is planning to have its demonstration take the form of large open-air meetings in the principal centers of the State.

MISSOURI.

The Missouri State Suffrage Association sends word, through its Field Secretary, Miss Clara Thompson, that it has decided to co-operate in the plan also, and that its demonstration will probably take the form of large indoor meetings in St. Louis and other cities in the State. Missouri was one of the States visited by Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs in her trip through the Middle West for the purpose of organizing the demonstrations.

DELAWARE.

The Delaware demonstration will take the form of a large procession in Wilmington, which is now well under way. The procession will start at 3 P. M. from the Wilmington Station and end at the Court House. The following committees are in charge of the work: Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Chairman of the Procession Committee; Miss Almira Gifford, Chairman of Banners; Miss Helen Cranston, Chairman of Bands; Dr. White de Lacour, Chairman of Finance; Mrs. Martha Cranston, Chairman on the State Delegation. A meeting was held on March 4th at the Delaware headquarters of the Congressional Union, at which final plans for this procession were decided upon. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, and Miss Mabel Vernon, organizer of the Congressional Union, attended the conference.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois is one of the States which is entering most heartily into the plan of the simultaneous demonstration. Illinois is another of the States covered by Mrs. Stubbs in her organizing trip through the Middle West on behalf of the demonstrations. Illinois reports that the Governor of the State has been appealed to to make May 2nd a State holiday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Interest in the universal Suffrage Day is increasing rapidly in Pennsylvania, so that a large number of towns have now announced their purpose to co-operate, making it possible to hold a State-wide demonstration instead of merely one in Philadelphia, as originally planned. Mrs. William Kent, wife of Representative Kent, of California, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, spoke on March 5th, at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Limited Suffrage League at the Plastic Club in Philadelphia, in the effort to arouse Philadelphia to still greater interest in the procession. Much enthusiasm was excited for the demonstration as the result of her address, and the Philadelphia demonstration promises to be one of the most successful in the country.

The Suffrage Procession in Washington.

The plans for the demonstration in Washington on May 9th, which will culminate the National demonstrations held throughout the country the week previous, have already aroused widespread enthusiasm. Pledge slips for the procession on May, the 9th, are coming in from every section of the country.

Plans for the Waashington procession are already definite. There will be a great meeting in the Belasco Theater at one o'clock, where the resolutions forwarded us from the demonstrations held in every section of the country will be read. We shall then move from the theater in procession along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. Every woman will be dressed in white, and will follow the banner of her State or occupation. The procession will terminate at the Capitol, where a great Mass Meeting will be held on the spacious east steps.

The Procession Committees are as follows:

Mrs. William Kent is Chairman of the Committee on Bands; Miss Lena Hitchcock, the Banner Chairman, and Miss Evangeline Prouty, Organizer of Meeting, to work up the procession. The College Women's Section is being organized by Miss Eliza Hardy Lord and Miss Elsie Hill; the actresses, by Miss Fola La Folette and Mrs. William H. Clagett; writers, by Mrs. H. E. Gasch; Socialists, by Mrs. Dr. Anna Pollock and Miss Julia Parks; artists, by Miss Aline Solomons; home-makers, by Mrs. John Joy White; osteopaths, by Dr. Helen F. Perkins; doctors, by Dr. Heiberger; lawyers, by Miss Sheldon Jackson; librarians, by Miss Laura Thompson; journalists, by Miss Laura Kelly; saleswomen, by Miss Courtney; stenographers, by Miss Bessie Barkley.

The Alabama section will be organized by Mrs. Lula Francis; North Carolina, by Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson. Mrs. Mary Mill Stabler is gathering a delegation of marchers from Sandy Springs, Maryland. Mrs. George Odell will work up the Illinois section; Miss Joy Webster, the Nebraska section. Wisconsin marchers will be organized by Mrs. Corol Bird; the District of Columbia, by Mrs. Nina E. Allender. Connecticut women will be lead by Mrs. Wilcox; Wyoming, by Miss Hellman.

The Suftrage Ball.

Plans for the ball to be given soon after Easter for the benefit of the Congressional Union are rapidly maturing. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is chairman of the Ball Committee, and Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Robert W. Baker and Mrs. Monroe Hopkins compose the joint committee on arrangements. The ball will be held on the evening of April 21 in the large ballroom of the Hotel Willard. Tickets, which include a collation, will be $2. They will be on sale at the headquarters of the Union, 1420 F Street, or they may be obtained from members of the Joint Committee. No pains will be spared to make the suffrage ball the most brilliant event of the social season. Everybody who dances will welcome the opportunity to enter the competitive dancing, for which handsome prizes will be offered. Only the new dances will be entered in the

(Continued on Page 5)

VOL. II MARCH 14, 1914 No. 11

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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DARLING 34 PRINTER

SENATE AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress Assembled (*two-thirds of each House concurring therein*), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, unanimous favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Present Status:
In the Senate: Awaiting action.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Vardaman's Amendment.

Senator Vardaman's conversion to woman suffrage will rejoice, uplift, please and gratify, as the Senator himself might express it, the entire world of suffragists. We never thought to see the day when the senior Senator from Mississippi would concede that woman had any function beyond "sustaining him with her prayers, encouraging him with her love, and guiding him with her unerring intuition." But now the Senator says that when they all want to vote and the fifteenth amendment is repealed, he is willing that women shall exercise the human function of citizenship. The Senator goes farther. He says that if the fifteenth amendment can only be repealed he will not wait for all the women to want the vote; he will take a chance and himself vote for the federal amendment, giving all American—white—women the ballot. That, of course, is the meaning of Senator Vardaman's extraordinary amendment to the Joint Resolution No. I. The amendment reads: "But in all other respects the right of citizens to vote shall be controlled by the State wherein they reside."

We are not in favor of Senator Vardaman's amendment. We are persuaded that the last thing the women can afford is to have their amendment complicated by the introduction of any extraneous question. Least of all can they afford to have it complicated by such an "overwhelming, monumental, Appenine, paramount" question as the race problem. The adjectives are the Senator's. We use them because our own are so inferior, rather than an expression of opinion on the race problem. It is faintly possible that when the women of the South get the vote they will discover some better way of dealing with the race problem than the men alone have been able to devise. But that, too, is beside the mark. The truth is that Senator Vardaman's amendment, in the almost unthinkable event of its being accepted by the Senate, would have the effect of inevitably torpedoing the suffrage amendment. No Democratic State legislature would dare to ratify a suffrage amendment which gave white women the vote and at the same time took the vote away from colored men. Such a course would imperil the very life of the Democratic party. It would be certain to split the party worse than the Republican party is at present divided. Of course no Republican State legislature would vote for such an amendment. We doubt whether in a single State would a legislature ratify the suffrage amendment with the Vardaman amendment included. In the southern States the legislatures would be sorely tempted, no doubt, but they would not ratify. They would say that they objected to woman suffrage. In the northern States the legislatures would say that they objected to the Vardaman amendment. But none of them would ratify. However, we do not believe that the legislatures will ever be called upon to deal with the Vardaman amendment. The gentleman in the White House, who is but the voice of his party, will see that the Senate rejects it. President Wilson is naturally anxious that there shall be a party to be voiced in 1916.

Why Postpone the Vote in the Senate

The sensation caused by Mrs. Belmont's telegram to Senator Ashurst came as a climax to an exciting week in the Senate. It played an important part in the events of Friday, when an attempt was made to get unanimous consent of the Senate to bring the amendment to a vote on the following Tuesday. Even the Senators who did not entirely understand why the women who have been most active in support of the bill were anxious to postpone action were convinced that the women had strong reasons, and some of the Senators at least respected their judgment.

The reasons why the Congressional Union is anxious to postpone the final vote on the amendment until later in the Congressional year are simple, and should be plain to any politically minded person. The vote at this time would be premature because the question has not been sufficiently debated. LaFollette has not spoken, and cannot at present speak on account of illness. A number of other open adherents and powerful friends of the bill have yet to speak. It has not been established that the requisite three-fourths majority has been secured and a vote at this time might mean the loss of the amendment. In that case it would be almost hopeless to expect a report from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

Senator Ashurst says that he is convinced that the resolution will get more votes now than it will later in the session, but the Congressional Union is of exactly the opposite opinion. It should be remembered that active campaigns for suffrage are being carried on in seven States. In four States an amendment to the Constitution is pending and in three States petitions for initiative elections are being circulated. It is well within the possibilities that seven more suffrage States will be added to the Union in November, 1914. At all events the campaigns are being carried on with immense vigor and enthusiasm, and suffrage is getting an unprecedented amount of publicity in all of the seven States. Whatever else Senators and Representatives read, it is very sure that they read the home papers. They are aware that a large and increasing public back home is getting interested in suffrage. They are very likely now to feel a hesitation about going on record against suffrage, and the longer they read the home papers, and the more it sinks into their minds that whether they like it or not the women of their States are likely to be voting next year, the more reluctant they will be to go on record as antis. We shall lose no votes by waiting. It is more likely that we shall gain a number.

One more reason for waiting a while before disposing of the suffrage resolution. The Democratic parties in all the States will soon be getting their party platforms ready for the campaign. In June the majority of the State Committees will have done the important part of their carpentering and the main planks of the platforms will be in shape for the party leaders to give out. If the Democratic party in the States speaks on the subject of woman suffrage, who knows but that the President will repeat their words to the caucus?

Mrs. Belmont's Statesmanship.

That Mrs. Belmont should have taken firm hold of the situation at such a critical moment, that she should have ventured to speak with such frankness and courage, is but another proof that women have learned their political lessons well, and that they perceive the powerful position they occupy, or can occupy if they choose. The time has gone forever, and it can never be recalled when women, intelligent and fearless women, will consent to fill the role of suppliants to politicians. Women are no longer begging for their human rights. They are asserting their rights to freedom under the Constitution of the United States.

THE SUFFRAGE BALL.

(Continued from page 3)

competition, so that the ball will be entertaining to people who do not Tango or Lame Duck or Kitchen Sink. Besides the competitive dances there will be exhibition dancing by professional and semi-professional dancers of note. Altogether an evening of rare delight is in store. The public is urged to buy tickets early, as the affair is certain to be popular.

MRS. ROBERT W. BAKER
of the Committee on Arrangements

Mrs. Belmont's Telegram.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Union, created a sensation in the Senate on Thursday of last week by a telegram sent to Senator Ashurt. The telegram read as follows:

"If you allow the suffrage amendment to go to a vote now I shall consider you false to our interests and shall not hesitate to make that fact known in important places. Those who have asked you to push the amendment to vote now are not genuinely interested in its immediate success. They are Progressives and are using you. Beware of their advice. We expect you to represent us, not them."

Senator Ashurst read the telegram to the assembled Senate without comment, probably thinking that the debates on the amendment had carried the measure too far from him to stop its progress, even did he so desire.

Mrs. Belmont's telegram has been misunderstood in some quarters, and to clear the matter up in the minds of readers of THE SUFFRAGIST, we publish the statement issued to the daily press by Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the Congressional Union. Miss Paul said:

"There is very great hope of the passage of the woman suffrage bill in the Senate. For the first time in the history of the country the measure has received a unanimous favorable report from the Woman Suffrage Committee. For the first time since 1887 it has been discussed on the floor of the Senate. Every day the suffrage sentiment seems to be growing stronger in the Senate as well as outside.

"Mrs. Belmont, in her telegram to Senator Ashurst, who is in charge of the bill, urging him not to press the measure to a precipitate vote, is expressing the desire of all suffragists who are in touch with the legislative situation in Washington. The Congressional Union has watched over the bill from its inception, a member of its executive having been in Washington every day since the bill was presented on April 7 of last year. The Congressional Union is thoroughly familiar with the situation in the Senate, and is aware that opponents of the bill are seeking to defeat it by urging a precipitate vote. Mrs. Belmont's telegram was sent to Senator Ashurst in order to warn him against hasty action when by a delay, enabling further consideration in the Senate, the success of the measure would doubtless be assured. The Congressional Union is full of hope as to the passage of the bill, and is confident that Senator Ashurst will not permit its wrecking by allowing it to be rushed in judiciously to a premature vote."

SENATOR ASHURST'S REPLY.

Senator Ashurst replied to Mrs. Belmont in the following letter:

HENRY F. ASHURST,
Arizona.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

File No. 172. March 7, 1914.

MRS. OLIVER H. P. BELMONT,
President, Political Equality Association,
13 and 15 East 41st Street,
New York City, N. Y.

My Dear Mrs. Belmont:

Your kind letter of the 6th instant received. Personally I should be pleased to meet your wishes, but Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, has been on the Calendar since June, 1913. I do not wish to see this session of Congress adjourn without the Senate voting on this amendment, and I am very certain that if we do not vote sometime during this month it will be impossible again during this session to get the resolution in a position where it may be voted upon. However much our individual views may differ as to when we should vote, it is beyond the power of either of us to lay down any time as to when the Senate should vote. It is usually difficult to get a vote on any of these great subjects, and if we permit the opportunity to go by now I am certain we will not have another very soon. Moreover, I am absolutely convinced that the resolution will get more votes now than it will later in the session.

With kind personal regards and great esteem,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) HENRY F. ASHURST.

Other Senators disagree with Senator Ashurst's statement that it will be impossible again during this session to get the bill in a position where it can be voted upon. It is possible that the requisite three-quarters majority in favor of the amendment is still lacking in the Senate. No one can tell exactly. But it is absolutely certain that a simple majority of the Senators are in favor of it. Therefore the Senate could at any time vote to call up the bill. The fact that it was impossible to secure the unanimous consent of the Senate to bring the measure to a vote on Tuesday is pointed out as an indication that many Senators do not desire the debates to cease at this time. Many have expressed themselves as anxious to keep the bill in abeyance until more educational work can be done with Senators who are as yet undecided as to their course of action. That there will be the slightest difficulty in bringing the bill to a vote before Congress adjourns no one but Senator Ashurst appears to fear.

Week of Suffrage Debate in Senate.

Debate on Joint Resolution No. I, the suffrage amendment was resumed on Wednesday, March 4, at two o'clock. Senator Thompson, of Kansas, in an unusually interesting speech, reviewed the history of woman suffrage in his State. Kansas, as Senator Thompson pointed out, was one of the States to adopt partial suffrage, and was the first State to submit a constitutional amendment for full woman suffrage. In 1867 the amendment was submitted to the voters of the State, but it was so complicated with other political questions that it was lost. Kansas gave women the right to vote at school elections in 1859, and this was extended to include the full municipal vote in 1887. In connection with the fight for the municipal franchise Senator Thompson told the following delectable story:

"During the passage of the bill for Municipal Suffrage in 1887 a petition against the bill was sent in, supposed to have been signed by nineteen women of Independence, stating that, in effect, women had all the rights they needed. On the morning when it was considered, a large, beautiful bouquet of flowers was placed on the desk of Senator R. M. Pickler, a leader of the opponents of woman suffrage. On a card attached to the bouquet was written these words, 'From the women of Kansas who do not want to vote. History honors the man who dares to do right.' When the discussion was over, it was finally discovered that no woman had anything to do with sending the flowers, but that they had been purchased and presented by the liquor interests, who have always opposed woman suffrage or any other uplift towards civic righteousness."

Continuing the history of the Kansas struggle Senator Thompson said:

"The fight kept up year after year, until both of the leading political parties in the State, in 1892, declared in their platforms for the submission of a suffrage amendment and the legislature of 1893 passed a bill for this purpose. . . . The amendment was submitted at the election of 1894, when the Republicans made a determined and successful effort to regain possession of the State from the control of the Populists, who had defeated them by a fusion with the Democrats two years before. In the midst of political excitement and the terrible scramble for power none of the political parties endorsed the amendment in their platform in this compaign. The battle however was waged by the women without the assistance of any party, but their cause was subordinated, bargained, sold and traded off for every other concession, by the Republicans in order to get votes to again place themselves in control of the State, so that the amendment proposed by the Populist administration was lost by about 35,000 majority. Defeated, but not conquered, the women kept up their courage and fought bravely on, year after year, for eighteen more long years, when they were finally victorious by the submission of an amendment for equal suffrage at the last general election in 1912, which carried by 16,079 majority; seventy-four counties voted for it and thirty against it; one was a tie. . . .

"The effects of woman suffrage in Kansas appeared very early. One month after municipal suffrage was granted to women, the 'age of consent' was raised from ten to eighteen years. In 1889 the divorce law was so amended as to give the wife all the property owned by her at the time of marriage and all acquired by her afterwards, and alimony being allowed from the real and personal estate

of her husband. In the same year a bill was passed creating the Girls' Industrial School at Beloit, Kansas, which separated the incorrigible girls from the boys; and this school was made one of correction instead of punishment and demoralization."

Mr. Thompson gave the women of Kansas full credit for being the means of enforcing the prohibition laws which had been on the statute books for years, but were deemed impossible to enforce. The women showed and demonstrated that the laws were perfectly easy to enforce. Of women officeholders Senator Thompson said:

"Only a few women sought official positions, but when they did secure them, instead of making failure, as was predicted, they almost invariably made the best officers we had in the State. Some of the small towns put their entire local government into the hands of women. It is conceded that they make the best county superintendents (of schools) and hence they are naturally sought for this office by the various political parties. From 1887 to the present time there have been about 75 women aldermen, about half a dozen police judges, a few city attorneys, several city clerks and treasurers, and numerous clerks and treasurers of school boards. About one-half of the counties have women county superintendents of schools, and there are many women serving on school boards. A number of women in the last few years have been elected county treasurer, register of deeds, and clerk of court. Probably one-third of the county officers have women deputies. About twenty-five women have been elected to the office of mayor in the smaller towns, and in several instances, the entire board of aldermen have been women. The business records of these women have been invariably good, and their industrious efforts to improve schools, sanitation, morals, efficient and economic public utilities of their towns have been generally approved and aided by the men of their community. The interest of the Kansas women in their political rights, so difficultly secured, has never abated in the least, as commonly predicted by those opposed to woman suffrage. The proportion of their vote varies in about the same ratio as that of the men. As the years go by the general average of the women vote grows larger."

Liquor and Suffrage in Oklahoma.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, told an interesting story of why woman suffrage was not included in the constitution of the newest State in the Union. A poll of the constitutional convention showed a majority of the delegates in favor of suffrage. Then the question of prohibition came up. Eastern Oklahoma, the old Indian Territory, already had prohibition, and the matter of extending the law to western Oklahoma was brought up for discussion. Said Senator Owen: "Because it was well known that the women would align themselves with the churches against the liquor traffic in Oklahoma made haste to impress their power on members of the constitutional convention. By threats and by cajolery they changed enough votes to prevent the matter being submitted as a part of the constitution of Oklahoma. . . ."

Senator Owen rightly holds that the Declation of Independence, properly interpreted in the light of modern conditions, ought to enfranchise women almost automatically. The Declaration constantly uses the word people, and nowhere uses the word male. Women are conceded to be people. In the same way the Constitution alludes, not to men, but to people or persons. Said Senator Owen: "If women are people and have all the acknowledged constitutional rights, why should a just many deny the vote which will protect these rights? And the women, being petitioners, are here now praying for the recognition of their just rights; and for one, I am not only willing to concede their just rights, but I insist, so far as I can, that their rights shall be recognized. . . ."

Senator Owen's second justification for granting woman suffrage was that women perform half the work of the United States. Some work in the home and an increasing number work in wage-earning.

"It has been found that giving the right of suffrage gives women a better and more equitable wage for equal services performed. Upon that ground—the ground of common honesty, the ground of common justice, the ground of permitting a woman an equal opportunity to make her living in an honest fashion without being driven to vice by harsh, cruel treatment—the suffrage is justified."

In conclusion Senator Owen said: "I wish my wife and my daughter to have the same rights under the law which I myself enjoy and which I regard as essential to the preservation of my own life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and I am not indifferent in the matter. While I appreciate the fact that many whom I regard with great respect do not favor woman suffrage, and while it seems unpopular in many States where the reasons justifying it are not well understood, or where sentiment and conservatism still control on this question, I felt it my conscientious duty to defend what I believe is both the natural and constitutional right of women."

Government is Popular in Oregon.

Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, said in part:

"Oregon has been charged with being a sort of experiment station in legislation. I can remember the time, and it was not very far in the past, when it was suggested that Oregon was a freak State, because it blazed the way for what I am pleased to call popular government. It was one of the first States in the Union to put to a practical test the doctrine of the initiative, the referendum and the recall. Its example has since been followed by many States.

"With all these laws in force, Mr. President, giving to the people the right to do these things directly which in times past they were compelled to look to a legislative body to do, and with the elective franchise conferred upon the women of the State, I venture the prediction that from now on every step in legislation in Oregon will be a forward movement.

"It does seem a little strange that there should be objection made to granting to women the right of suffrage on the ground that its influence is corrupting, when, if the statutes of the different States be examined, it will be found that in nearly all the Western and possibly in some of the Eastern and Southern States, women have had the right to vote for 50 years or more in all questions which affect the schools and, incidentally, the home life. If they were competent to vote upon matters of this kind, if they were capable of exercising the franchise intelligently on questions affecting the school and questions affecting the home life, how can it be truthfully said that they will not exercise the same discriminating judgment in matters of greater public policy, if it is possible to place any policy above the training of the children of the country?

"I can remember, Mr. President, in my own time, when it was almost worth a man's reputation in my State, under the domination of corrupt political machines, to go to the polls for the purpose of voting. I remember, and I state it as a fact, that I once saw a thug sitting in a window near an election booth at a precinct where a distinguished ex-Attorney-General of the United States was compelled to go and vote. He had a gun across his knees, and intimidated many who dared to come to the polls for the purpose of exercising the right of voting. I mention this because it is a matter of political history with us. . . .

Polls Safeguarded for Women.

"The women have voted only once in my State, and that at the last election. Prior to the time when they were permitted to vote, the men had so safeguarded the polling places that any woman, however refined she might be, could go to the polls without the least fear of insult or contamination from any source whatsoever. There is no thug sitting now at the polling places to prevent either men or women from voting. Not only that, but no one is permitted to approach within a certain distance of the polling place. I am the father of four daughters, and I would not hesitate to let any one of them walk unattended to the polls in any place in the city of Portland, with its 300,000 people, and I would feel that she could return from the polling place to my home or to the home of her husband, just as pure and just as refined as the moment she left her home to go there to vote.

"The conditions of life will not be changed for worse in our Government if the women are permitted to vote in other States in this Union. We will find that woman's influence will not only not be unrefining, but we will find that her influence will be purifying and beneficent. While there was a time when disreputable men were in the habit of frequenting the polls, the very fact that women are present, now keeps such individuals from attending the polls or going within a certain distance of them.

Constitutional Amendment Justified.

"Mr. President, I have but one doubt in my mind in dealing with this question. I have no doubt of the justice of granting franchise to women; I do not believe that the men of this country can justify themselves upon any ground for withholding it, but I had my doubts about the wisdom or the propriety or the justice of reaching this question by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by which we propose, if it has its full effect, to practically force woman suffrage upon States, where neither the men nor the women desire it; but, looking at it from the legal standpoint, there is no reason why this may not be done. The Constitution provides for it. The separate States came into the Union under the express provision of the Constitution that three-fourths of their number might modify the Constitution after such a proposition has passed the Congress of the United States by the requisite number of votes. A great many amendments have been made to the Constitution that were distasteful to some of the States in the Union; and it will doubtless be so in this instance, but the right cannot be questioned. It is only a matter of propriety as to whether it should be done in this way or not. While I have doubted about that, I have concluded, notwithstandingly, as I believe so sincerely in the principle of woman suffrage, that I shall for that reason, support the joint resolution proposing this amendment."

Mr. Bristow. Would not the argument the Senator is making against the amending the Constitution, in this way apply to all amend-

ments? If 12 States contain a majority of the people of the United States, then the smaller States may force upon those 12 States an amendment upon suffrage or anything else that will be obnoxious to them.

Mr. Pomerene. Undoubtedly the Senator's statement is correct from the standpoint of law.

Mr. Bristow. Then does the Senator think the majority that the Constitution requires for an amendment to the Constitution is not great enough? Does the Senator think a smaller number than 12 States ought to be able to prevent the amendment of the Constitution?

Mr. Pomerene. I do not. When it comes to matters which are national in character, I have no objection to the present form of amendment provided for in the Constitution; but when it comes to matters which address themselves particularly to a locality or to a State the situation is quite different.

A long and somewhat involved debate on the merits of woman suffrage gained State by State and woman suffrage gained by Federal amendment, followed after which Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, treated the Senate to a burst of oratory, interspersed with many poetical allusions to what the Senator would call the fair sex, and thunderous denunciations of the negro vote. Senator Vardaman declared himself an advocate of votes for white women, and to back up his declaration, he said:

Proposed Vardaman Amendment.

"Mr. President, I am going to propose an amendment to the joint resolution. While I am very much in favor of the States exercising exclusively this particular function, if the amendment which I send to the desk, shall be adopted, I will vote for the joint resolution. As a matter of fact, Mr. President, I am almost prepared to say that I will vote for a measure reducing the representation of Mississippi in the Congress of the United States to two Senators and two Representatives if I could thereby remove that horrible, that soul-terrifying incubus upon the moral, material and intellectual progress of the Southern States—the race question.

"I would rather have Mississippi represented here by two Senators and two representatives with the race problem solved by eliminating the negro from politics by repealing the fifteenth amendment and modifying the fourteenth amendment so as to make this country what it ought to be, and what its founders intended it should be—a white man's Government, a Government by white men, of white men, for all men—than to have four Senators upon this floor and 16 Representatives in the other House of Congress.

"The fifteenth amendment was not adopted for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the negro. It was one of the cruel, remorseless acts which resulted from war, designed to punish the white man, and to use the negro as a pliant tool by which the country was plundered and the people of the Southland humiliated. It was the child of hate, Mr. President, it has no place in the economy of this Government. It has outlived its usefulness, if there ever was any use for it. The question was asked on the floor of the Senate, 'If it ever could be repealed?' The answer of the shortsighted pessimest is that it will not. I do not agree to that view. I have faith in the honesty and patriotism and intelligence of the American voter, I have hope for the permanency of our Government. I have hopes for the future of this Republic. I believe the American people are agreed that an error was committed when these amendments were adopted, and I believe that when the question is properly presented to them, that they are going to correct that error.

"I ask that the amendment may be read."

The Vice-President. The Secretary will read the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi.

The Secretary. On page 1, line 12, after the word, "sex" and before the period, insert a comma and the following words: But in all other respects the right of citizens to vote shall be controlled by the State wherein they reside.

Mr. Vardaman. Mr. President, I cannot understand how any Senator from the South can fail to support the amendment. While I believe the right ought to be left to the States to regulate suffrage, yet we are willing to take this as a compromise; and I submit the amendment to the Senate, hoping that it may be adopted.

The yeas and nays were called for, but it being made plain that no quorum was present the Senate adjourned without voting.

On the following day, Friday, an attempt was made to obtain unanimous consent for a closure of debate on Tuesday, March 10, and a vote on the measure at four o"clock in the afternoon of that day. The attempt failed, however. On Monday the debate was temporarily set aside in favor of speeches on the Mexican situation which was declared by Senator Fall of New Mexico, to be acute. Tuesday the Senate considered Alaska railroads.

Immigration Bill Soon to be Voted Upon.

A piece of pending legislation which no suffrage organization can afford to overlook is the proposed amendment to the Immigration Bill

One clause of this amendment excludes all persons who "have advocated or practiced the destruction of property." It is directly aimed at the English Militant Suffragists.

Another clause excludes all persons who have plotted "against this or any other existing government." It is directly aimed at Russian political refugees whom it is now the intention to turn back to that government.

The significance of these features of the bill must not be overlooked by any lover of political liberty.

This is the first time in our history that we have undertaken to condemn by statute persons struggling for political freedom in other lands.

It is not only a reversal of all American tradition and ideals, but a retrogressive step more reactionary than any statute of any other country. All over Europe the right of political asylum is held inviolate. It is now proposed that the United States of America shall be the first to refuse sanctuary to the fleeing victims of oppression and turn them back to the tyranny from which they have fled.

This extraordinary measure, subversive of all American ideals, is said to have been directly instigated by one of the great financial interests working hand in hand with the Russian government. This financial power is said to have obtained certain valuable concessions from Russia in return for a guarantee that its agents would use their influence at Washington to have the above measure made a law.

This bill has already been reported upon favorably by the House in committee as a whole. There is still a chance of stopping it in the Senate.

Unless it is stopped, Mrs. Pankhurst will not be allowed to land in this country again, nor George Lansbury, that staunch and heroic fighter for justice for women, nor any member of the suffrage military organization in England.

Neither would Kossuth be allowed to set foot in this country, if he lived to-day, nor John Redmond nor Parnell, nor any of the Irish patriots. Thomas Paine would be excluded, by the provisions of this act, and Carl Schurz, Garibaldi and La Fayette. No member of the present Portuguese government could land, for all these were but recently "revolutionists." Marie Spirodonova, the tragic martyr now enduring exile and nameless torture in a remote Siberian cell, if by any miracle she could gain these shores, would be turned back to the mercy of the agents of the Czar.

All Suffrage organizations everywhere should take immediate action against this measure. Pass resolutions of protest and send them at once to your Senator and to the President.

The "Revolutionist" of to-day is the Patriot of to-morrow. It is not our function to question the methods of other peoples in fighting for political liberty. The very spirit of our country was born of Revolution. Let us not permit that spirit now, for any great interest's financial gain, to be sullied and disgraced.

Measure Levelled at Women.

Speaking on February 4th to the amendment Mr. Monahan of Minnesota, said plainly that it was leveled directly at the English Suffragettes. Mr. Monahan said in part:

The way this amendment reads at present it would make it possible for this Government to deport the suffragettes of England if they came over here. It would be better to reform them. It is an unfair amendment in that it combines offenses like unrestrained anarchy, that cry to Heaven for vengeance, with offenses such as those with which some of the best women of England are charged. I think we ought not to pass a law here which classes with anarchists a woman, a respectable, decent woman, who, through mistaken judgment, takes the position of the suffragettes of England—who honestly feel that they are justified in destroying the mail, for instance, for the sake of securing to themselves rights which every honest man must concede are very sacred rights, and the denial of which is a reflection upon their government.

Now, in case women of that kind should be here, or should come here and, after living here for a time, should feel keenly we are not treating them right as women, and, through mistaken judgment, take that point of view and get doing what they should not, I think it is hardly commendable to our civilization to say that instead of punishing them for violence they should be ranked with anarchists, who believe in destroying and murdering all governors and Presidents, and so forth, and be deported as such. I think it is such an unbalanced amendment that it ought to be adjusted in some way and so changed as that at any time not the milder offender but the grave offender should be subject to deportation.

It is a confession of weakness on the part of our Government that we cannot keep and control them, which, for my part, I am ashamed to make. We ought to be able so to administer our laws as to compel obedience thereto. Deportation is a confession that we cannot handle the person deported; and when we say we cannot handle well-meaning but misguided women like the suffragettes of Eng-

land, we confess to a failure on the part of our Government.

Representative Mann of Illinois, created some laughter when he, taking up the debate on this point, said.

Mr. Chairman, our Democratic friends, having decided last night that they would not appoint a committee in the House on the woman-suffrage question, now propose to adopt an amendment under which if some woman comes to this country from England who has been advocating the policy of the suffragettes in England shall be deported for three or five years, or as long as she lives. They are very bold after the caucus last night; but up until the meeting of the caucus it was impossible to get any expression or opinion from any gentleman on that side of the House, with the exception of our handsome friend from Alabama, who does not himself consider that his good looks gives him immunity from female attacks.

But this morning we are very bold. It is proposed now to shut out or deport for years to come any one for political offenses. I have wondered what distinction our friends from the South on the Democratic side make between advocating destruction of property and advocating destruction of human life contrary to law.

Suppose an amendment should be proposed here permitting the deportation of an alien or the punishment of an American who not only advocates but who follows up his advocacy of the destruction of human life contrary to law. There are a number of gentlemen on the floor of this Chamber who would probably be deported or punished, because I have frequently heard them assert that it was the policy of the people in the South to punish without regard to the processes of law certain offences under certain conditions. Will you advocate a proposition that puts property above life? You propose to provide for the deportation forever of some who, in a political excitement or following a political propaganda, advocates the destruction of property, but you condone the offence of those who advocate the destruction of human life. I leave it to our friends to decide.

Suffragists Incited to Militancy.

Mr. Lenroot, of Wisconsin, said:

Mr. Lenroot. Mr. Chairman, I wish to speak on that part of the amendment relating to advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property. It is admitted that this amendment is aimed at the militant English suffragette.

Now, Mr. Chairman, up to yesterday this matter of equal suffrage in the United States and equal suffrage in England were two entirely distinct questions. In this country whether equal suffrage was a right or whether it was a matter of expediency, was one on which there was an honest difference of opinion. But the Democratic party last night by its action put this question on the same plane that it now occupies in England, for you, gentlemen, by your caucus last night undertook to say that suffragists shall not have an opportunity to be heard before a committee of the Congress of the United States. (Applause.) And that is what the militant suffragettes of England complain of, namely, the right to be heard.

Mr. Lenroot alluded to the fact that the Democrats had caucused against suffrage, and had refused to allow the appointment of a suffrage committee in the House. Mr. Lenroot believes in woman suffrage, but he is desperately afraid that American women will take advantage of what he called their plain right to become militant. He said: "I believe the destruction of property, such as is advocated by some in England, if it should be followed up in this country, would delay woman suffrage twenty-five years here, and I do not want to see any such condition prevailing in the United States as prevails in England. I do not want to see anyone coming into this country advocating destruction of property here as it is being advocated in England. And so I am most heartily in favor of this amendment."

Mr. Lenroot evidently did not hear Mrs. Pankhurst speak, nor could he have read any of her speeches while in this country. Mrs. Pankhurst never advocated the destruction of property in the United States. On the contrary she rejoiced that nothing of the kind was necessary here.

It does make all the difference what class of persons destroy property and why they do it. If it is a woman fighting for political freedom Mr. Lenroot and other Representatives want her kept out of the country. If it is a laborer on strike for higher wages they would be more lenient. Said Mr. Bryan, of Washington:

"Now, Mr. Chairman, referring not to the question of anarchy or assassination of public officials or to those who are against all government, but to this portion of the amendment which reads 'advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property,' I want to say that that is a very broadly stated proposition.

Bill Won't Hurt Men Strikers.

"It is only necessary, prior to five years' residence, to teach unlawful destruction of property in order to become subject to deportation. Up in Alaska nearly a year ago some well-meaning citizens were offended at the policy of the department with reference to the opening of the coal lands, and there went up there a shipload of coal, and some of those people met at the wharf and, as I understand, threw a lot of the coal into the bay. They were unlawfully destroying property, and if it had happened that among those men—who were well purposed and had grievances, and against whom I am not making any criticism—there was one man who was an alien, or was the son of an unnaturalized citizen, or of some one who had not acquired a citizenship under the special laws applicable, he would be subject to deportation."

Mr. Johnson, of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

The Chairman. Does the gentleman yield to his colleague?

Mr. Bryan. I will; but make it very brief.

Mr. Johnson, of Washington. I desire to ask my colleague if he believes in the teachings or practice of sabotage as brought into this country?

Mr. Bryan. The gentleman knows that I do not believe in that doctrine; and he knows that that question should not be asked here and is not appropriate.

Mr. Johnson, of Washington. That is the crux of the whole matter. I ask the gentleman again if he believes in the unlawful destruction of property?

Mr. Bryan. I do not believe in the unlawful destruction of property or in anything else that is unlawful, and the gentleman knows that. I think a question of that kind is an insult.

When you go to make a law and say that anything is unlawful, and leave it to the Commissioner of Immigration to determine whether or not a given act is unlawful, you give him too much power.

In Alaska it is said that the Guggenheims employed some gunmen on a certain occasion to stop the building of a railroad, and they engaged in some things of that kind. In every new country and in every new development there are strikes and differences of opinion among men, and some men may destroy a little property or something—a scuttle or two of coal or a dollar's worth of property—and then they become subject to this provision, because it is construed that they teach the unlawful destruction of property. I say that is too broad a provision.

In England nobody objects to passing legislation which applies only to women holding certain opinions and following certain policies, admittedly in defense of their human rights. Class legislation of all kinds is held to be offensive to Americans. Will they permit this kind of class legislation to pass the Congress of the United States?

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